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The Proposed European Congress.

The official journal at Paris has published all the replies of the monarchs invited by the Emperor Napoleon to the Congress at Paris, with the exception of Portugal, Denmark, Turkey, and the German Confederation, and the following is a synopsis of their contents:

England refuses the Congress, and in terms which not only severs the moral alliance between the two countries—if such an alliance ever existed—but renders impossible any future material alliance.

Austria replies more politely, but asks for preliminary explanations, which preliminary explanations, when given, will compel her to refuse also the Congress.

Prussia accepts the Congress, but with the condition that what remains of the treaties of 1815 shall be preserved and reguarantied, by which she means to abrogate that part relating to the Bonaparte family, and to the former condition of things in Italy, and to reaffirm that part in regard to Poland and the Rhenish provinces.

Russia accepts, with a deluge of polite words, but terminates, like Austria, with a request for preliminary explanation, when given, will compel her also to refuse.

The Pope accepts, without conditions, but declares that in the Congress he shall demand the restoration of the States of the Church now under the control of Victor Emmanuel.

Spain accepts, without condition. So does Belgium, Holland, Greece, Sweden, and Italy.

Switzerland accepts with the condition that so much of the treaties of 1815 as guaranties her neutrality shall be preserved.

Bavaria accepts with two conditions, to wit: That there be first preliminary explanations, and that the Powers most interested in the Congress take a seat therein.

Hanover and Saxony accept on condition that the two leading German Powers, Austria and Prussia accept.

Wurtemberg accepts without other conditions than those demanded by the two preceding States.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial says the Congress is an impossibility, for it will be as difficult to convene such a body without England as with her; for it is certain that neither Russia nor the German States will come into Congress, and, without these, the thing is impossible.

Emanuel Strasburg, one of the United States marines captured by the Confederates in the boat assault upon Fort Sumter, writes from Castle Chew Richmond, on the 8th, to his father in Baltimore county, that the reports about starvation among the Federal prisoners in Richmond "are greatly exaggerated," and that he is well cared for.

No changes of importance are reported in the situation of the Army of the Potomac.—General Meade arrived in Washington on Wednesday, and waited upon the President.—The reorganization of the Army of the Potomac is alleged to be the object of his visit. A correspondent revives the rumor of a change in the command, intimating that Gen. Hancock will be chosen to succeed Gen. Meade.

DEATH OF GEN. CORCORAN.—Gen. Corcoran's headquarters were at Fairfax Court House, and on Tuesday morning he, in company with Gen. Meagher, who has been his guest for some days past rode out. Gen. Meagher was on his way to Washington, and was accompanied to the station by his entertainer.—In the course of the afternoon General Corcoran started on his return to his headquarters. His own horse had lost a shoe, and therefore he undertook to return on General Meagher's horse, a fiery, high-spirited animal. General Meagher had always used an old fashioned English saddle, and when Gen. Corcoran seated himself thereon he did not ride as securely and firmly as usual. The General had arrived within about a quarter of a mile of the Court House, riding at a moderate pace, when the horse became unmanageable. His rider endeavored to control him, but did not succeed. While running rapidly forward he suddenly sprang to the left of the road. The General not being accustomed to the kind of saddle he was riding on, became unsteady in his seat, and the next movement of the horse resulted in his being thrown to the ground. This occurred about four P. M. In falling, the General alighted on his right shoulder, and the shock was so great, he immediately lost all consciousness.

Capt. McNally was near the spot at the time, and witnessing the occurrence immediately ran to his General's assistance. With the aid of others the General was conveyed to his headquarters. Medical aid was immediately summoned and remedies applied, but all to no purpose. Gen. Corcoran remained unconscious until 8½ o'clock, when he expired in the presence of his young and deeply afflicted wife.—He had not spoken a word from the time he received the fatal fall until he closed his eyes upon the world for the last time. The physicians who attended him are of opinion that his death was the result of apoplexy, superinduced by the concussion of the fall. He was cupped immediately after being brought in, and the blood was found to be coagulated.

THE POOR OF WASHINGTON.—Some facts have come to our knowledge which compel us to believe that there is more severe privation and suffering in this city than meet the eye, or than residents here suppose. And what makes the fact the more melancholy is that this suffering falls mainly upon women. Men can find employment of one kind or another in a city where strong and efficient manual labor is necessarily in great demand. But we fear there are many women here who can really find no honorable or honest employment.—[Wash. Chron.]

The St. Paul (Minn.) Democrat thus groans over the proposed increased tax on whiskey:—"One by one all the old democratic rights and privileges of the people are going. First the habeas corpus, then our tea and coffee; and now we know, after reading the above notice, many of our readers will exclaim like Jacob of old, 'Joseph is not, and Simeon is not, and ye will also take Benjamin away.'"

The Territory of Idaho, created at the last session of the U. S. Congress, is already proposed to be divided. The deep snows intervening between the mines in the east and the seat of government in the west is the chief reason assigned for the demand of separation.

The London Times comments upon the contradictory accounts given by its American correspondents, as to the condition of things on this side of the Atlantic. It says its Richmond and its New York correspondents "concur in thinking that the campaign of the present year is probably at an end, and that the visible approach of an American winter will terminate operations in the field. Both, too are of the same mind in thinking that the war has arrived at a critical point in its course, and that the peculiar difficulties of the South are becoming more serious than ever; but here they disagree. One thinks that the Confederates, though they can never be prostrated, may be wearied into reconciliation; the other cannot believe that any hardships whatever will be permitted to paralyze, much less extinguish, the resistance of the South."

Some of our Western exchanges speak of the arrest and forwarding to Washington of Capt. Young, of a New York regiment, charged with having, some ten years ago, swindled the Government out of a couple of millions of dollars, by forged land warrants. A reward, it is said, of \$20,000 was offered for his detection. This is quite an exaggeration. His real name is Joseph Hill. What the amount of his fraud was could not be ascertained. He was tried once, but the jury could not agree; and before the second trial he cleared out for Mexico, leaving his bail to meet a \$6,000 bond.

It is stated in circles of Republican Congressmen that Secretary Stanton is pushing his investigation into frauds practiced upon the U. S. government in respect to purchases, sales, &c., with so much earnestness and close scrutiny, that it will be made to appear in the end that a vast number of parties are guilty, and that tens of millions of dollars have been swindled from the public.

The experiments of Messrs. Wood, Whipple and Stimers, Chief engineers of the Navy, indicate an approaching revolution in the generation of steam. If it comes the poor will have the consolation of knowing that the price of coal must go down, if the price of petroleum goes up.

The first number of the Skandinavisk Post, a weekly paper published in the city of New York as the central organ of the Scandinavian populations in America has made its appearance. It is printed in the three Scandinavian tongues, Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish, and contains the most interesting political, statistical, and general home news of the three Scandinavian kingdoms, besides a literary feuilleton.

The general impression with reference to the future command of the Irish Legion is that it is most likely to be entrusted to Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher.

Mr. Jos. Nicholson, formerly reading clerk to the Senate of the U. S., and private secretary to ex-Senator Pratt, was some time since sent South (in P.'s company,) for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. On reaching Fortress Monroe he changed his mind, took the oath, and has returned home.